WASHINGTON: THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1863

Weekly National Intelligencer.

By GALES & SEATON. JAMES C. WELLING, ASSOCIATE EDITOR The subscription price of this paper for a year is Two

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JUSTICE AND CANDOR, A BOND OF UNITY.

The Boston Daily Advertiser justly remarked some days ago that the press of the Loyal States does not always show the same wisdom which marks the practice of journals in the Seceded States when they are called to decide on the expediency of publishing or withholding facts or incidents which may, from their mere publication, afford ground for inferences discouraging to the cause they respectively represent and uphold. For instance, a few days ago much sensation was made over the alleged discovery in Pennsylvania of an oathbound company of conspirators, pledged to resist the operations of the Government, even to the extent of compassing the assassination of President Lincoln. The story was incontinently bruited as a matter of great public concern, and spread by the telegraph on its wings of lightning throughout the whole Union, with fear of change perplexing timid patriots and giving fresh hope to armed insurgents; whereas when a "bread riot" occurs in Richmond. the suggestive event is left to be first published by released prisoners returning from that city to the Loyal States. The Disunion press was not forward to disseminate intelligence which, it was seen, could not but tend to make impressions damaging to the prosperity of the "Southern Confederacy."

And as with accruing events so also with the mutations and developments of political opinion in the country. These latter are not always treated with the candor due to opponents, or with the discretion due to the wisdom of the serpent any more than to the harmlessness of the dove. It is common to make political dissent from any particular policy of the Administration synonymous with disloyalty, and thus to create an impression, as far as such reckless extravagances can be said to have any weight, injurious to the real earnestness and substantial unanimity of the people in maintenance of the National Government.

We are glad to perceive that a re-action has begun to declare itself against this injustice and folly. We have more than once signalized the danger to which we thought the Democracy were exposed under the temptation of making their opposition to the Administration as systematic and unquestioning as the maladroit praise of professional retainers. And we have equally remonstrated against the injustice of classing all who are Democrats among aiders and abettors of the rebellion, simply because they dissent from the military administration in some of its measures, and in its choice of agents deemed best qualified for command in the field.

While the election was pending in the great State of New York no journal was more decided than the Daily Times in affirming that the success of the Democratic ticket would be a defeat of the Union cause. Now we find the editor of that journal holding the following language. We quote from a speech made by Mr. RAYMOND on Monday last, at a great meeting held by the Union Leaguers in the city of New York :

" Fellow-citizens, while this contest with the rebellion lasts, let us bear nothing of divisions upon the main point Have as many others as you like; have any division on the face of the earth among yourselves that will not interrupt the career of our armies to victory, and the career of free government to prosperity and to glory. Differ on minor matters; be a Democrat, any thing you like. For my own part, I don't believe there is any party in this country, I do not believe there is any knot of men sufficiently large and sufficiently respectable to be under the name of a party that is not loyal to the Constitution and the Union. The that is not loyal to the Constitution and the Union. The Democratic party I have not agreed with in its measures. I have thought many of them detrimental to the various interests of the country and the American States. But, rely upon it, they had a path of duty marked out for themselves. They stood ready to save the nation if they could. Perhaps they were in hopes they would have a chance by and-by. And if this Administration cannot save the Union, then I pray God in Heaven to send another that can, whether it be Democratic or any other."

And in the columns of his journal Mr. Ray mond announces the same confidence in the steadfast loyalty of the great mass of the Democratic party, while according to them the same right of independent judgment which is exercised by all other free-born Americans. We quote from the New York Times as follows:

"We have never doubted that the great body of the Democratic party are for preserving the Union, and for crushing the rebellion, which slone threatens its existence. We do not doubt that they look upon a vigorous prosecution of the war as the only means by which that result can be brought about. And, in spite of all the efforts that may be made to drive or seduce the Democratic party from that position, we believe it will hold it with fidelity and firmness, and will insist upon the adoption of that policy by this Administration, and by any other that may succeed it.

this Administration, and by any other that may succeed it.

"We are well aware that the Democratic party does not endorse very many of the acts of the Administration. We have no right to ask such an endorsement at its hands. Upon any of the details of Administration, upon any of the measures which the President and Congress may see fit to adopt, that party has a perfect right to its own opinions. It may with perfect propriety protest against the proclamation of emancipation, the policy of arbitrary arrests, the enlistment of negro soldiers, and any other measure of the Administration. All we have a right to demand is, that it shall not resist or thwart the execution of any less, or assume a position of active hostility: any policy which the Government may deem necessary tooks suppression of the rebellion. It has no right to resist the execution of the conscription act, nor to defeat the en forcement of an law of Congress while it stands upon the statute book.

"With the exception of a few factious members, who seem to be acting purely from motives of personal selfishness and ambition, the great mass of the Democratic party are perfectly loyal in their sentiments and position. While they oppose the Administration in many of its measures, as they have a perfect right to do, they assert the supremencessity of crushing the rebellion by force of arms, and preserving the Union at whatever sacrifice of party views and opinions. The meeting of Monday invites all such Democrats to proclaim anew their purposes to the world."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all promissory notes, whether over or under twenty dollars, are subject to stamp.

MILITARY INDISCRETIONS.

It will be remembered by our readers that th Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, in that portion of their report which we have already published, make particular and pointed allusion to a "General Order" alleged to have been issued by Gen. Burnside in the month of January last dismissing several officers from the service, subject to the approval of the President. The statements of the Committee, with reference to an abortive movement of Gen. Burnside, planned during that month, are as follows:

"Gen. Burnside states that, beside the inclemency of the weather, there was another powerful reason for abandoning the movement, viz. the almost universal feeling among his general officers against it. Some of these officer freely gave cent to their feelings in the presence of their in feriors. In consequence of this, and also what had takes place during the battle of Fredericksburg, &c., Genera Burnside directed an order to be issued, which he styled General Order No.8. That order dismissed some efficer, from the service, subject to the appropriate of the Prevident

The testimony of Gen. Burnside under this head and from which the committee condense their ab tract, was given as follows. We quote from pages 719, 720, and 721 of the evidence contained n Part I, embracing all the evidence that relates to the Army of the Potomac, and published since the Report of the Committee was given to the

press:

"I went to my adjutant general's office and issued an order, which I termed General Order No. 8. That order dismissed some officers from service, subject to the approval of the President, and relieved others from duty with the Army of the Potomac. I also had three sentences of death upon privates for desertion, which I had reviewed and approved, subject, of course, to the approval of the President, as I had no right to do any of these things without that approval. I had sent my own body-guard over into Maryland, and had succeeded in capturing a large number of deserters. I had organized a court martial, the one which is now in session down there trying some two hundred and fifty deserters.

is now in seasion down there trying some two numerous and fifty deserters.

"I told my adjutant general to insue that order (No. 8) at once. One of my advisors—only two persons knew of this—one of them, who is a very cool, sensible man, and a firm friend, told me that, in his opinion, the order was a just one, and ought to be issued; but he said that he knew my views with reference to endeavoring to make myself useful to the Government of the United States, instead of the interest of the control of the said that all of these things useful to the Government of the United States, instead of placing myself in opposition to it; that all of these things had to be approved by the President of the United States, at any rate, before they could be put in force; that he did not think I intended to place the President in a position where he either had to assume the responsibility of becoming my enemy before the public, at any rate, thereby enabling a certain portion of my friends to make a martyr of me to some extent, or he had to take the responsibility of carrying out the order, which would be against the views. carrying out the order, which would be against the of a great many of the most influential men of the c of a great many of the most influential men of the country, particularly that portion of the order in reference to the officers I proposed to have dismissed the service. I told this staff officer that I had no desire to place myself in opposition to the President of the United States in any way; that I thought his (my staff officer's) view of the matter was the correct one; but that I had indicated in that order the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. I accordingly took this order, already signed and issued in due form, with the exception of being made public, to the President of the United States, and handed him the order, together with my resignation of my commission as a major general. I told him that he knew my views upon that subject; that I had never sought any command, more particularly that of the Army of the Potomac; that my wish was to go into civil life, after it was determined that I could no longer be of use in the army; that I desired no public position of any kind whatever. At the

that my wish was to go into civil life, after it was determined that I could no longer be of use in the army; that I desired no public position of any kind whatever. At the same time I said that I desired not to place myself in opposition to him in any way, or to do any thing to weaken the Government. I said he could now say to me, "You may take the responsibility of issuing this order, and I will approve it;" and I would take that responsibility, if he would say that it would be sustained after it was issued, because he would have to approve it, for I had no right to dismiss a man or condemn a man to death without his approval In case that order (No. 8) could not be approved by him, there was my resignation, which he could accept, and that would end the matter forever, so far as I was concerned; that nothing more would be said in reference to it. I told him he could be sure that my wish was to have that done which was best for the public service, and that was the only way in which I could command the Army of the Potomac. The President's answer, are the committee's, not ours. But I must consult with some of my advisers about this. I said to him, 'If you consult with any body you will not do it, in my opinion.' He said, 'I cannot help that; I must consult with them.' I replied that he was the judge, and I would not question his right to do what he pleased.

"The President asked me to remain all that day. I replied that I could not remain away from my command; that he knew my views, and I was fixed and determined in them. He then asked me to come up that night again. I returned to my command, and came up again that night, and got here at six o'clock in the morning. I went to the President's, but did not see him. I went sgain after breakfast, and the President told me that he had concluded to relieve me from the command of the Army of the Potomac, and place General Hooker in command. I told him that I was willing to accept that as the best solution of the problem; and that neither he nor Gen Hooker could gain a vi

It has been subsequently stated by Gen. John Cochrane (one of the officers specially inculpated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and generally supposed to have been embraced in this General Order No. 8,") that the name of Gen. Joseph Hooker stood at the head of the list of those whom Gen. Burnside purposed to dismiss summarily from the service.

We have already sufficiently expressed our re gret at the needless publicity given by the Committee to these military esclandres, affecting the reputation, not of soldiers in retirement, like Gen. McClellan or Gen. Fremont, but of those still retained in command by the Administration, and therefore presumed to possess its entire confidence. The military episode, out of which this "Order No. 8" was represented to have grown, should have been treated by the committee as if it had not occurred, for that order having been issued by Gen. Burnside, subject to the approval of the President, and that approval having been refused, the order itself was null and void ab initio. But the committee, while judging it prudent and proper to drag the substance of the proposed transaction into the light of day, omitted to accompany their expose with any statement of details, thus leaving a certain amount of uncertainty to brood over the names of the officers whom that order struck at, and over the precise nature of the offences for which it was purposed by Gen. Burnside to mete out such stern and summary punishment.

After the degree of publicity given to the matter by the committee, perhaps no additional harm can be done by the publication of the precise

terms of the order to whose existence they certify. THE PERSON AND OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT. reverses. Defeats must come, disasters must con and with the substance of whose contents they have already acquainted the public. A copy of what purports to be so much of this order as relates to the dismissal and relief of certain officers lately under the command of Gen. Burnside has been uncontrollable drift of events underlying the phenomena of the present war, as superficially regard. Though it thus comes to us in a questionable of the substance of whose contents they we referred a few days ago to an eloquent speech delivered in the House of Representatives on the 28th of February last by the Hon. Albert G. RIDDLE, of Ohio, in which he made allusion to the uncontrollable drift of events underlying the phenomena of the present war, as superficially regarding the portions of the dead control of the d Though it thus comes to us in a questionable

correctly given, would seem to have been such as to require that they should have been formally withdrawn, or that the latter should have had an opportunity of proving that he had not captiously and falsely arraigned a brother officer. Justice, equally to the one and to the other, demanded that such charges should not be ignored, and that the accuser and the accused, in a matter so grave, should not be equally honored with the continued and unbroken confidence of the Government. Gen. Burneide's accusations against Gen. Hooker are either true or false. If true, Gen. Hooker is unworthy to command the Army of the Potomac. If false, Gen. Burnside has committed a grievous error in wrongly accusing one whom, on resigning his command, he characterized as a "brave and skilbeen for all concerned if the committee had sup of the President of the United States, however obpressed all mention of the unfortunate transaction ! It would be interesting to know what their ideas are as to the duty of giving the Administration an "unquestioning support in all its measures, and in all its selections of agents to carry on the war." It would also be interesting to know whether this rule applied to the Republican Senators who did not pause to consider how far they might shake the confidence of the people in the Administration when they memorialized the President for a reconstruction of his Cabinet. We shall always claim the right freely to discuss the men and measures of this, as of all other Administrations, but we hope never to abuse this prerogative in the way or to the degree suggested by these unfortunate precedents. Yet these precedents have passed without rebuke from some who are intolerant of the slightest dissent that emanates from other than fanatical and dictatorial inspirations. Crimination of the Administration, if coming from these sources. is held to be only an exaggeration of patriotism!

PAUL AMBROSE'S LETTERS.

In continuing the publication of the Letters of Mr. PAUL AMBROSE, we cannot forbear to direct the attention of our readers to the sixth of the lumns of to-day's Intelligencer.

In this number the writer gives an analysis of the traits, tendencies, and aspirations which, partly inherent in the Southern character and partly the result of their social system and modes of thought, have, he conceives, furnished to the rebellion its most powerful, as they have certainly been its most constant, incentives. Himself a Southern man, and, as we have already said, familiar with the political history of the country, not only as an intelligent observer of events, but also as a prominent actor on the public scene, he may be deemed peculiarly qualified to uncover the latent springs of the great movement which, amid the dust and turmoil of the conflict actually going on, is in danger of being superficially viewed by many who regard it rather in some of its concomitants and incidents than in its essential motives

wealth, and unchecked dominion which formed the lures of their enterprise are sketched by the writer with a vividness that detracts nothing, however, from their historic fidelity, as all can attest who recall the visions of that El Dorado which Southern politicians pictured to the imagination of their infatuated followers on the eve of the illomened movement that has brought so much of desolation and woe on the whole land.

ARREST FOR BRIBERY. Mr. Brown, member of the New York Legislature, from the western district of Monroe county, was arrested at Aloany on Friday on a charge of bribery. In the examination before Justice Cole, Jas. R. Thompson testifies that he was employed to advocate the Broadway railroad. He introduced Mr. Brown to Gideon Searle and Mathew T. Bemis; that it was agreed to give Brown \$400—\$200 down and \$200 after voting for the bill; that subsequently of Mr. Brown, before the bill was acted on, returned the money, saying he could not effect any thing with it, and he did not accept it for his own vots. On cross-examination Mr. Thompson testified that he had received about \$50 for his services, expected \$700 more, and had received \$300 for supporting Mr. Calleot for Speaker. The complaint against parties on the Broadway bill is made by Theodore McNamee. of the firm of Bowen & McNamee. Mr. Bearle, another member, was also arrested. They are b th charged with felony in connexion with legislative matters, and have been held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 teach. ARREST FOR BRIBERY.

ed in its mere incidents, or in the persons of some of the dead centuries thrust upon our hands, and its hope who have been charged with its conduct in the and cast down those who alone must lead us, we might as shape, it is, we presume, none the less genu- who have been charged with its conduct in the

all opinions. Mr. EVERETT, in his recent oration,

ful officer?" But how much better would it have sentiments of respect for the person and the office livious some people may seem to be of the fact. And all criticism which transcends the bounds of free discussion, and which is inspired by personal or political antipathies, whether coming from Republican or Democrat, from Conservative or Radical, must be pronounced unjust at all times, and specially inopportune at the present juncture. It is impossible of course to lay down general rules on this topic, for the obligations of which we speak fall within the domain of political ethics, and will be differently construed according to each man's moral perception of what is due to himself and to the authorities at this crisis.

> We have recurred to this subject, and to the speech of Mr. RIDDLE, for the purpose of reproducing in our columns so much of the latter as relates to the person and office of the President, as involved in the present war. This war, in imposing on the President duties of unexampled magnitude, difficulty, and complexity, has necessarily devolved upon him corresponding responsibilities. From these responsibilities he cannot escape, and it is right that his conduct should be canvassed with the independence which springs from intelligence inspired by patriotism, but never with the set purpose to find him uniformly wrong, which springs from prejudice inspired by faction. The servility that seeks to find him always and necessarily right, is perhaps a more ignoble form of faction, but it affords no excuse for that systematic wilification which Mr. RIDDLE rebukes in the following remarks, extracted from the speech we have designated:

How easy it is to abuse, traduce, and denounce! That How easy it is to abuse, traduce, and denounce: That it requires neither wit, grace, nor truth, is illustrated by the assaults of those gentlemen on the President. I shall enter upon no laudation of the President, yet there are some words I deem it fitting now for me to say in refer-

ence to him.

Sir, the Executive is the arm of the people under our Constitution, and with it only can we deal a blow upon the rebellion. He who would strike that, save with this arm, strikes fully upon our own cause. Whoever strengthens this arm strengthens the national cause; who ever weakens it, strengthens the national cause; whoever weakens it, strengthens the enemy. For the time
being the other branches of the Government might well
be in abeyance, that all our energies might go to swell the
mighty muscles of that arm. To save all, all must be
risked. You cannot separate the Executive from the
personale of the President; and whatever detracts from

many who regard it rather in some of its concomitants and incidents than in its essential motives and real constituents. It is these latter which give to our "great rebellion" its peculiar complexion, and they should be carefully and calmly studied in the light of reason and truth and history rather than under the distorting shadows of the passion or prejudice which can see in this popular revolt nothing but the presence and prevalence of a single social element.

Slavery, Paul Ambrose thinks, may be said to be the cause of the rebellion only in the same sense in which we may affirm that cotton and sugar are the cause of it, or that Southern character, habits, climate, and social life are the source out of which it has sprung. Slavery was the lever which the cunning "architects of ruin" found ready to their hand when they undertook to carry into effect their hand when they undertook to car sir, it these obscene reviers could gam credit with the masses, no power on earth could save us from destruction, for they would shiver the only arm that must bring us safety. And so, too, I speak of the ceaseless tide of criticisms—shall I call it?—that has deluged to drowning all the military operations of the Administration. Was this world ever before so enriched with such a quantity of such valuable commentary on the art of war, and by auch masters—Generals by instinct and the grace of God? For a year and a half this luminous tide has swept over us, and will some mortal tell of some good the least that has waited upon these critics? What mistake has been avoided, what error retrieved, or what blunder redeemed? And yet what jeslousies they have engendered, what factions they have built up, and what feuds they have embittered! I pray gentlemen to remember that no general has been improved by denunciation or made skillful by abuse; nor yet removed by this clamor, and never will be. But the confidence of subordinates has been shaken in a commander, and the confidence of the people has been weakened in the President, for placing or retaining a general in command, when no two could agree upon a substitute or successor. These outspoken comments here and elsewhere have at least the merit of boldness; but what shall be said of that muttering, unmanly, yet swelling under-current of complaining criticism. that reflects are the President his have at least the merit of boldness; but what shall be said of that muttering, unmanly, yet swelling under-current of complaining criticism, that reflects upon the President, his motives, and capacity, so freely and feebly indulged in by men having the public confidence?—whisperings and complainings and doubtings and misgivings and exclamations and predictions? I have heard men complain that George Washington had died, as if untimely, and feebly sigh for a return of Andrew Jackson to life. What can be done with such puling drivellers? Men who have a morbid passion to exaggerate our misfortunes, and aggregate and riot in our calamities; and who are never so happy as when they can gloat over the sun of our disasters, which they charge over to the personal account of the President? I am sick of this everlasting cowardice and pallor under

shape, it is, we presume, none the less genuine, as the internal evidences found in its contents correspond exactly with the character of the order described by the Congressional Committee. We, therefore, give it a place in our columns.

We are free to say, however, that, in the absence of such internal evidence, we should be willing to believe that there was good reason for dcubting the genuineness of the paper. For the nature of the accusations brought against Gen. Hooker by Gen. Burnside in the order designated, if its terms are found its illustrations among the representatives of such internal evidence, we should seem to have been such as all opinions. Mr. Even proposed with its conduct in the field. Personal views of military policy, and personal views of particular despet, and forever hide our dishonored beads amid the ruins of our nationality. If any man here distrusts the passes for "military criticism," but which is really nothing but the reflection of private and individual prejudices.

This evil, belonging as it does to the infirmities of human nature, is peculiar to no party, but has found its illustrations among the representatives of the passes of common resort with their unworthy clamor. He may not in an eminent degree or skulk behind the mediating accepter of no matter what despet, and forever hide our dishonored beads amid the ruins of our nationality. If any man here distrusts the reality and forever hide our dishonored beads amid the ruins of our nationality. If any man here distrusts the reality and forever hide our dishonored beads amid the ruins of our nationality. If has referred to this fact when he says, and truly, that the Administration "has been as liberally supported by those who did not as by those who did contribute to place it in power, and as formidably assailed by its nominal adherents as by its reputed opponents." And our readers can attest how frequently we have taken occasion to deprecate the tone of disparagement and complaint held towards the President by many from whom he had a peculiar right to expect candid consideration, if not always unquestioning support, which latter the President does not ask from any whose support is worth having.

But it is not difficult to reconcile the maxims of self-respect and of independent judgment with sentiments of respect for the person and the office where think that as he sees the long blue regiments of brave and beautiful ones marching away, stepping to the drum-beat, that he does not contemplate and feel his re-sponsibility as he thinks how many of them shall go to nameless graves, unmarked, save by the downlooking eyes of God's pitying angels.

OFFICIAL.

By the President of the United States of America. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an additional article to the Treaty forthe suppression of the African slave trade, between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty, of the 7th of April, 1862, was concluded and signed at Washington by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the 17th day of February, 1863, which additional article is, word for word, as

Additional Article to the Treaty between the United States of America and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at Washington

WHEREAS, by the first article of the treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the suppression of the African slave trade, signed at Washing ton on the 7th of April, 1862, it was stipulated and agreed that those ships of the respective navies of the two high contracting parties which shall be provided with special instructions for that purpose as thereinafter mention msy visit such merchant vessels of the two nations as may, upon reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the African slave trade, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having, during the voyage on which they are met by the said cruisers, been engaged in the African slave trade contrary to the provisions of the said treaty; and that such cruisers may detain and send or carry away such vessels in order that they may be brought to trial in the manner thereinafter agreed upon; and whereas it was by the said article further stipulated and

greed that the reciprocal right of search and detention should be exercised only within the distance of two hundred miles from the coast of Africa, and to the southward of the thirty-second parallel of north latitude, and within thirty leagues from the coast of the island of Cuba; and whereas the two high contracting parties are desirous of rendering the said treaty still more efficacious for its purpose, the Plenipotentiaries who signed the said treaty have, in virtue of their full powers, agreed that the reciprocal right of visit and detention, as defined in the article aforesaid, may be exercised also within thirty leagues of the Island of Madagascar, within thirty leagues of the Island of Puerto Rico, and within thirty leagues of the Island of San Domingo.

The present additional article shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted word for word in the treaty concluded between the two high contracting parties on the 7th of April, 1862, and shall have the same duration as that treaty. It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London in six months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness wherereof the respective Plenipotentiarie have signed the same, and have thereunto affixed the sea Done at Washington, the 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three. [L. S.] WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

LYONS.

And whereas the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective rati fications of the same were exchanged at London on the 1st instant, by Charles Francis Adams, Esq. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiar of the United States at the Court of St. James

and Earl Russell, her Britannie Majesty's Princi

pal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the part of their respective Governments : Now, therefore, be it known, that I. ABBAHAN LINCOLN, President of the United States of America have caused the said additional article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and part thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citi-

zens thereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, ar aused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-second day April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the indepen dence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

VICKSBURG.

Official despatches received from Vicksburg announce that another fleet of twelve transports and a number of barges have successfully passed the rebel batteries at that point and joined those which passed them a week ago. Five hundred shots were fired at them, and almost all of them were hit, but only one transport was sunk. All the barges loaded with coal safely reached their destination.

IMPORTANT FROM LOUISIANA.

SUCCESSES OF GEN. BANKS.

New York, APRIL 26 -The steamer Fulton has arrived

On the night of the 17th April Gen. Banks had reached ermillionville, (about sixty miles west by south of Baton Rouge,) after a hard fight at Vermillion Bayou, where the rebels had posted batteries and infantry, but they were driven from them. There was considerable loss on each

to Franklin, captures of entire companies of rebels being made at a time. The rebels destroyed ten steamboats to prevent the

side. About one thousand prisoners had been brought in

It was expected that Gen. Banks would capture Op ouses and occupy it.

[Opelouses is the capital of St Landry parish, on t New Orleans, Opelouses, and great Western railroad, fit miles in a direct line west of Baton Rouge, and seven mil from the head of navigation on the Courtableau river.] The prospects are that the rebels will be driven out

the Opelousas country or all captured.

Our troops are in splendid condition.

Ou the 14th instant Col. Kimball, with the Fifty-third Massachusetts, entered the rebel works at Bethel Piace. Gen. Weitzel followed with his whole force. The rebels oft numbers of their dead unburied; and there were other evidences of great loss. Large quantities of stores, ammunition, Enfield rifles, and other arms were captured.

The army marched through Pattersonville, skirmishing ontinuously. They reached Franklin on the 15th instant The steamer Corwine was captured, having on board three Federal officers taken by the rebels on the Diana-Ten steamboats, two gunboats, and the Diana were destroyed by the rebels, with twenty thousand pounds of bacon, immense stores, and other provisions, and a thou-

It was expected that Gen. Banks would occupy Opeousse on the 18th instant

The expedition of Gen. Grover has also been success. Two Texan regiments and three batteries were routed at Irish Bend by the Thirteenth Connecticut, supported by the Twenty-sixth Maine, the Twenty-fifth Cor the Twelfth Maine, and Ninety-first New York, capturing a silk fing and other trophies.

The rebel force was under the command of Gen. Richard Taylor, son of ex President Taylor. Over a thousand beet cattle and horses and mules were captured. The celebrated salt mine was also captured, and the works de-

Sixteen hundred rebels have been captured, and morare being taken An abandoned rebel iron foundry has been found near

New Iberia, containing a quantity of shot and shell. Our fleet also reduced the rebel batteries at Bute La Rose, and the prospects are that the rebels will be entirely driven out of Opelousas or captured.

Our wounded have nearly all reached New Orleans,

numbering one hundred and twenty-nine, where they are quartered at Mechanics' Institute hospital. Among them are Lieutenants Oliver and Barming, of the 25th Connecticut. All were doing well.

A large number of rebel wounded were in hospital at Franklin and Iberia.

There is nothing new from Key West.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. LOSS OF TWO REBEL STEAMERS.

FORTRESS MONROE, APRIL 23.—The flag of truce boat State of Maine, Capt. J. E. Mulford, Third Regiment New

The Richmond papers of to-day contain telegraphic in ormation from Port Hudson confirming the loss of the steamers Queen of the West and the Diana. The former got aground in Grand Lake and was blown up by a shell from the Federal gunboat Calhoun. The Diana was burnt by the rebels. One hundred and six prisoners, including seven commissioned officers, were captured from the Queen of the West, including Capt. Turner, commandant of the fleet.

A despatch from Berwick Bay, dated the 15th instant reports a Federal force beyond Franklin, Louisians, and There are no reports from Charleston later than the

17th instant, and nothing new is mentioned.

Much interest is felt in Richmond in regard to matters at Suffolk. The Richmond papers admit that a battery has been captured. The tone of the editorials is de We learn by an officer who left Fortress Monroe or

Saturday evening that news received there from the South gave promise of another attack on Charleston on the 28th. (to-morrow) The expedition sent out from Suffolk on Friday drove

the rebels from their rifle-pits, at the point of the bayonet, several miles to their stronghold.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding sailed for Port Royal on A flag of truce will leave Fortress Monroe on Wednes-

day to take rebel officers up to exchange for Union

The rebel Gen. Hill had reinforced Longstreet at Suffoli

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. St. Louis, APRIL 23 -The St. Louis Democrat's Cairo

special despatch says our gunboats destroyed a rebel battery at Warrenton, below Vicksburg, and the fleet was lying at anchor at Carthage on the 17th instant. Gen. Grant was to go down the same day. Gen. Ellet's marine brigade and Gen. Fitch's light

draught gunboats had nearly swept the Cumberland river of rebel cavalry, sent out on both sides of the river. Some evere fighting had occurred and many prisoners taken-Florence and Tuscumbia were among the places visited

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST VICKSBURG

MEMPHIS, APRIL 23 -Six more transports have reently been successful in running the blockade. They are the Tigress, Empire City, Moderator, Anglo-Saxon, Cheesnan, and Harrison. The casualties are not known. The Freestone and A. D. Hine have taken two double deck flatboate through the Duckport Canal. These boats

are capable of carrying one thousand men each. Transports now run by Warrenton without difficulty, the

entteries behig silenced. Gen. Banks' army is at Point Coupee, on the south bank

of Red river, and opposite Bayou Sara. The transports have returned from the Yazoo expedition

The rebels under the command of Gen. Wood were at tacked by Gen. Dodge, with a part of the command of Gen. Hurlburt, at Bear Creek, and driven confusedly to

Crany Creek. Gen. Dodge now occupies Bear Creek.

The situation of affairs in the neighborhood of the Coldwater is unchanged. Skirmishing still continues.

REPORTED FIGHTING ON THE COLDWATER CINCINNATI, APRIL 25. - Memphis despatches of the 22d instant make no mention of a repulse to the Federal troops on the Coldwater as reported in the Richm Whig of the 21st instant on the authority of the Jackson (Miss.) Telegraph. According to the best information obtained there has been no fighting of consequence on the Coldwater or near Hernando since the fight of Saturday and Sunday last, in which the rebels were driven back.